



# SOLOMON ISLANDS

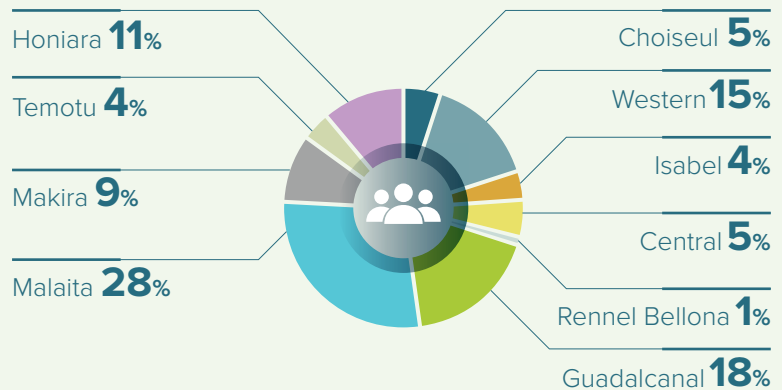
## FOOD SECURITY PROFILE

### DEMOGRAPHICS

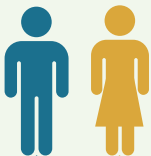


**712 100**

Population (2020)



### Life expectancy



66.7

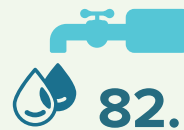
73.7



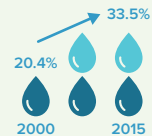
Crude birth rate (2015): **32.6**



Under five-years-old mortality rate: **26** per 1 000 live births



**82.5%**  
of population have access to an improved water source



Low access to basic sanitation services

Percentage of people with no access to improved water source (2015)<sup>1</sup>

Urban **4.8%**

Rural **20.1%**

## THERE IS A LONG WAY TO GO BEFORE ENDING HUNGER AND POVERTY IN SOLOMON ISLANDS<sup>2</sup>

2 ZERO HUNGER



**1 in 10**

people are undernourished



**12.7%**

of people live below the national poverty line



**USD 1.9**

One person out of four lives on less than USD 1.9 per day (2011 PPP)

<sup>12</sup> Source: population data: Statistics for Development Division (SDD)/Pacific Community (SPC) health data: Solomon Islands 2015 Demographic and Health Survey (DHS), poverty Solomon Islands National Statistics Office (SINSO), hunger: Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)/SPC collaboration from 2012/13 Household Income and Expenditure Survey

## MALNUTRITION IS ALSO A SERIOUS ISSUE IN SOLOMON ISLANDS

### Children under five years old (2015)

**7.9%**

**WASTING**  
(Low weight for height)

**31.6%**

**STUNTING**  
(Low height for age)

**15.5%**

**UNDERWEIGHT**  
(Low weight for age)

### Overweight or obesity (15 to 49 years old)



**34.3%**



**47.4%**

**PREVALENCE  
IN ADULT POPULATION**

## ANALYSIS OF FOOD CONSUMPTION PATTERNS IN SOLOMON ISLANDS<sup>3,4</sup>

Average national dietary energy consumption is around  
**2 640 kcal/capita/day**  
with some disparities at subnational level



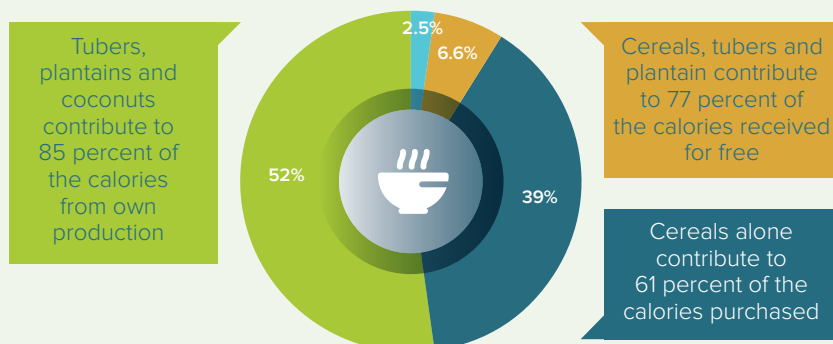
### Average cost to acquire 1 000 kcal

Average dietary energy unit cost  
(Solomon Islands Dollar (SBD)/1 000 kcal)

Solomon Islands	<b>SBD 6.1</b>
Lowest tertile	SBD 4.9
Second tertile	SBD 5.9
Third tertile	SBD 7.5

Calories consumed by wealthy households are twice as expensive as those consumed by poorer households

### Contribution to dietary energy consumption by food acquisition source



■ Purchased foods consumed at home  
■ Food consumed from own production

■ Food consumed away from home purchased or received free  
■ Food received for free and consumed at home

### Less wealthy households allocate a higher share of their budget to food

**SBD 14.2 is spent on average per person per day on food**

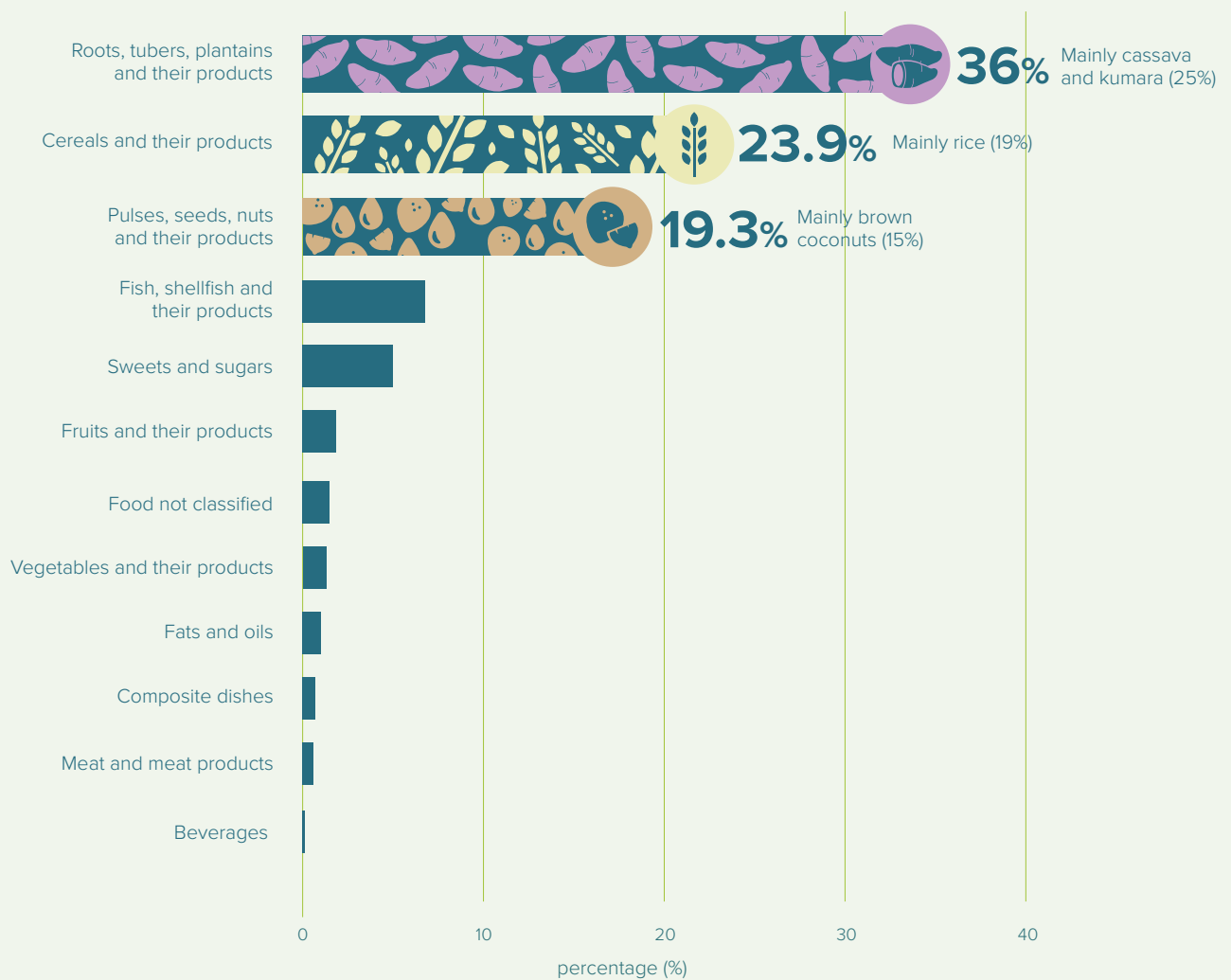
Share of food expenditures in total expenditures



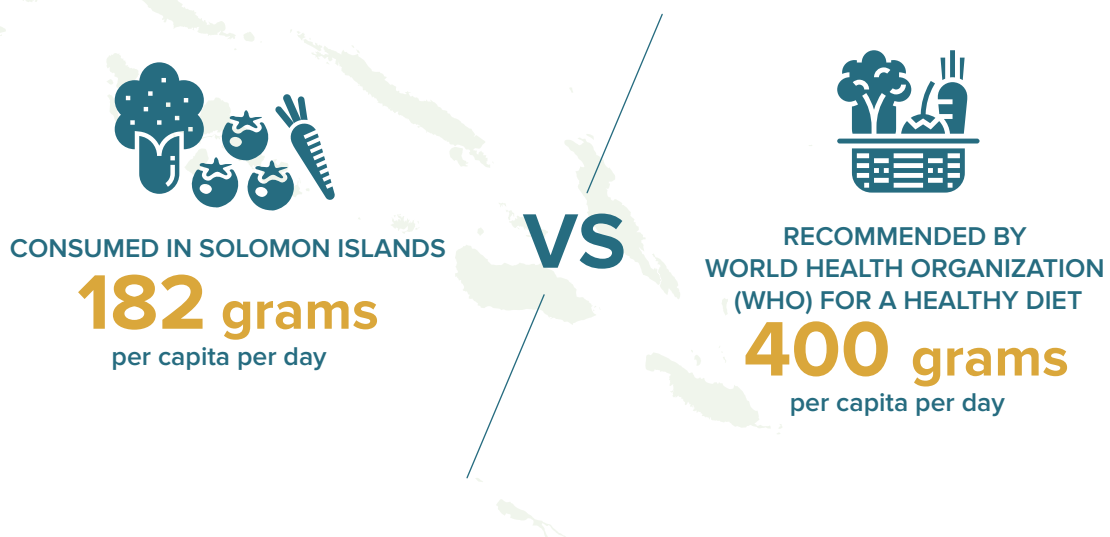
<sup>3</sup> Based on the analysis of the food data collected in the 2012/13 Household Income and Expenditure survey of Solomon Islands. The analysis was performed by FAO and SPC in collaboration with SINSO. SPC was funded by the Australian Government through Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research projects FIS/2016/300 and FIS/2018/155.

<sup>4</sup> Statistics refer to apparent consumption and are based on food quantities (edible amounts) available for consumption by the household, not on actual intake of the individuals.

## Contribution of food groups (and food products) to the average dietary energy consumption (%)



## Consumption of fruits and vegetables



## Number of kcal of each product that can be bought with SBD 1



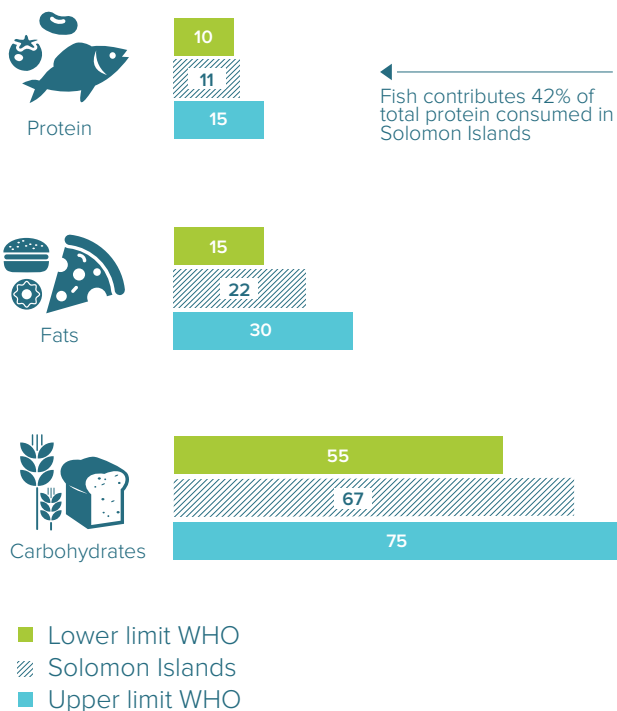
Brown coconut	1 585
Cassava/ tapioca/ manioc	460
Rice, white, uncooked	222
Kumara/ sweet potato	219
Taro, giant (taamu)	216
Sugar, white	214
Banana, cooking, raw	166
Noodles, instant (maggi-type), dry	131
Fish, reef, not further specified	112

## Less than one household out of five has access to a balanced diet<sup>5</sup>

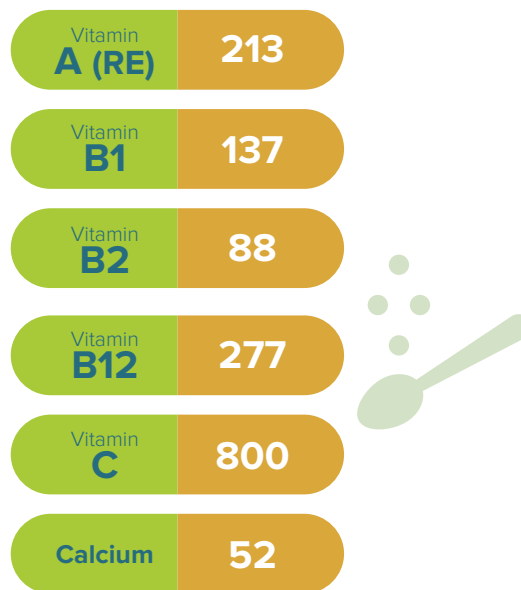


<sup>5</sup> In terms of reaching the three WHO recommended goals for energy supplying macro nutrients

## Nutrient contribution to dietary energy consumption (%)



## Nutritional adequacy<sup>6</sup> Diets are rich in vitamin C and poor in vitamin B2 and calcium



<sup>6</sup> Ratio of nutrient available for consumption over average requirements. A ratio higher than 100 means that amount of nutrient available in the population is adequate with respect to the requirements of the population.

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